



Assessment of diagnostic markers and surgical outcome in horses treated for intestinal colic

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Supplementary Table 1. Pre-operative ultrasonographic findings in equines presented for colic surgical interventions

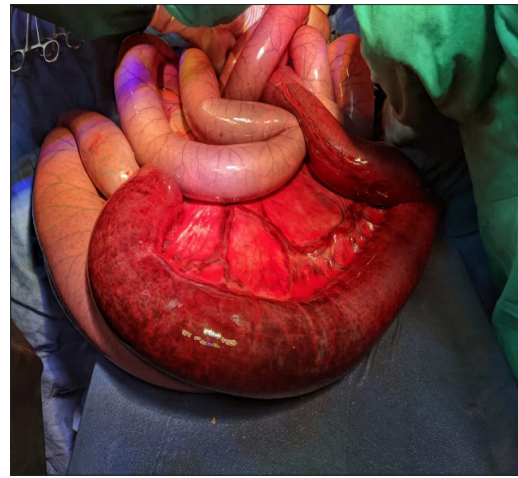
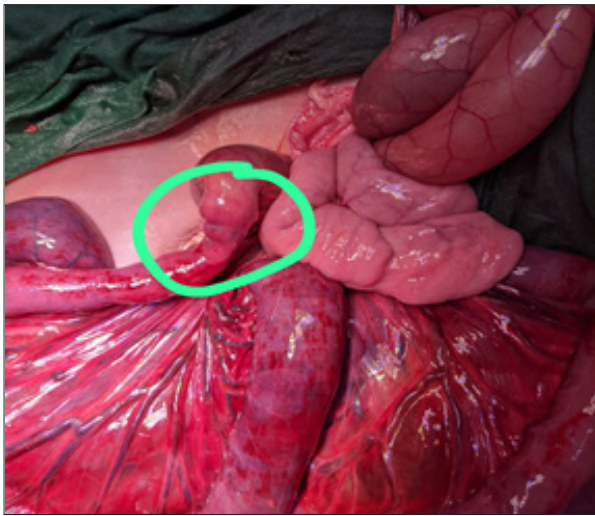
Equine (Age, breed)	Free fluid			Small Intestine				Colon				Nephrosplenic space			
	Present	Absent	Normal	Distended	Non- motile	Motile	Normal	Distended	Non- motile	Motile	Visible	Not visible	Visible	Not visible	Visible
4 years, Nukri	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓				✓		✓
8 months, Marwari		✓				✓		✓	✓				✓		✓
2 years, Marwari		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓				✓		✓
4 years, Marwari		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓		✓
3.5 years, Marwari	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓
5 months, Nukra	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓				✓		✓
1 year, Nukra	✓			✓				✓	✓				✓		✓
6 months, Marwari	✓			✓				✓	✓				✓		✓



Supplementary Fig. 1. Typhlotomy done to relieve ingesta from impacted caecum after liquifying the contents using water hose.

Supplementary Table 2. Survivability of colic affected equines with different parts of gastrointestinal involvements

No. of cases	Part of GI involved	Type of affection	Short-term survival rate(%)
N=10	Small intestine (n=2)	Strangulation (n=2)	0
	Caecum (n=1)	Impaction (n=1)	0
	Large colon (n=3)	Pelvic flexure (n=2) Impaction	100
		Right dorsal displacement (n=1)	0
	Small colon (n=4)	Fecolith (n=4)	75
	Overall survival rate		50



Supplementary Fig. 2. Strangulation of small intestines seen at the site of mesentery in inguinal ring; Strangulation due to torsion at mesenteric root of ileum.